



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1858.

The Utah War Probably Ended.

The President communicated to the House of Representatives, on Thursday, a letter from Gov. Cumming, just received, dated May 2, in which Gov. C. says that he left the camp for Salt Lake City in company of Col. Kane. On reaching the dividing line between Salt Lake and Davis counties, he was met by the mayor of Salt Lake City and the municipal officers, who escorted him to the city, which had been prepared for his reception. He was received with every demonstration of respect by the people, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from fatigue to admit visitors, Brigham Young called and delivered up the seals of office. Governor Cumming addressed an assembly of over three thousand Mormons in the Temple, telling them that he came among them to uphold the constitution and maintain their rights; which gave general satisfaction. The Mormons, adds the governor, are leaving the city in large numbers in carriages, wagons, and on foot, Brigham Young and Kimball being of the number, and it is rumored that their destination is Sonora. A painful rumor is also prevalent that the Mormons will set fire to the city the moment it is occupied by the United States troops.

The following is the President's Message, communicating the above intelligence:—
To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State dated at Great Salt City, on the second of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the regiments of two volunteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the 7th April last, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defense of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 10, 1858.

Kansas Once More Quiet.

The Kansas Ledger of the 4th instant, announces, on the authority of a private letter from a reliable gentleman, that everything was quiet at the seat of war about Fort Scott, and that every effort will be used to bring the guilty parties to justice, and punish them to the fullest extent of the law.

The whole country will hail with great satisfaction the news of the probable termination of the Utah War, as announced in the President's Message to Congress. The Mormons have yielded, and Brigham Young, and his followers have fled.

Gov. Wise has selected three places for the commissioners to choose from, as proper sites for the proposed Western Lunatic Asylum, viz: Fayetteville, Fayette county; Weston, Lewis county; and Sutton, Braxton county.

We have reported in the newspapers several accidents by lightning—barns burned—houses struck—and in two or three instances, loss of life—within the last three weeks.

The Recorder of the New York Sessions calls attention to the fact that it is difficult to get responsible, respectable and intelligent juries to try cases in court; and the Times says that the professional juror has become such an evil that the trial by jury is considered a farce.

The navigation of the Jas. River and Kanawha Co., (for the purpose of removing obstructions from the Canal and repairing the locks), from the 13th to the 27th June will be suspended from Joshua Fall's Dam to Lynchburg, and from the 11th to the 22nd of July between Joshua Fall's Dam to the head of Tye River Pond.

A dispatch from Leavenworth to the 8th, reports Gen. Lane, of Kansas, notorious, as injured in the affray with Jenkins and confined to the bed with lockjaw. It is feared that amputation of one limb will be necessary. The funeral of Jenkins, whom he killed, was attended by one thousand persons.

The difficulty between the Erie and Central railroads, at Batavia, is now in a fair way of settlement. An injunction has been granted restraining the Central Railroad Company from resisting the laying of a track by the Erie company. The former are now engaged in removing all obstructions.

We have received the June number of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, published in Boston.

John P. Hale has been re-elected United States Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

We see it stated that Gen. Harney will be appointed brigadier general, in place of General Smith, deceased.

William Carey Jones, the literary legatee of Mr. Weston, is now engaged in writing the latter's biography.

A disturbance has taken place among the Cooks at the Baltimore Ship Yards.

Commander Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Water Witch, writes to the Navy Department from Key West, that Captain Pym, of the Jasper, informed him that the British vessel on the Cuban coast were acting under instructions issued in 1849, and that so far as he was concerned he intended no wrong to American vessels. Com. Rogers also says:—
"He (Capt. Pym) admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels to make them show their colors, and asked me if he had been guilty of any wrong in so doing. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not. However the law may be in this case, it is held so far as I know the usage of the sea service (itself a law) for men of war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of naval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal to do so may be compelled to it without touching upon their rights. Lieut. Pym seemed surprised at the light in which the acts of the British cruisers are regarded by the government of the United States. Capt. P. further states that a captain of a merchant vessel told him that he had hoisted a new paper written into the belief that the (merchandise) had been boarded by British filibusters. The Water Witch left Key West on the 14th instant for Havana."

The present session of Congress, if noted for nothing else, will be for the large number of Select Investigating Committees. Two of them were raised for the express purpose of examining into the official conduct of Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War. A third to examine the accounts and conduct of General Cullum the late Clerk; a fourth, to look into the conduct of Messrs. Darling and Hackney late Doorkeepers; a fifth to examine into charges of corruption in relation to the affairs of Lawrence Stone and Company, as connected with the passage of the tariff act of 1857; a sixth, to examine into the several charges in regard to the sale of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for post office purposes, in the city of Philadelphia; a seventh, on the memorial of certain American artists, to inquire into the propriety of an appropriation for the canal around Niagara Falls; a ninth, on Kansas affairs; and perhaps others. All have reported, excepting those on the affairs of General Cullum and the Artists' memorial.

In New York, on Wednesday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a blasting operation which might have resulted most disastrously, took place in 37th street, near 8th avenue. It threw the stones around so much hail, and one of the stones, supposed to be about a ton weight, was projected some fifty feet through the gable end of a model tenement house, making a hole in the wall nearly ten feet square. It passed through a room in which a woman was engaged in domestic purposes, and smashed a bed in which a child lay, but, presumably no one was hurt. One stone was carried some 400 feet across 8th avenue and lodged in the parlor of Mr. McCormick, a baker. No one was injured. A number of buildings were injured, the amount of damage being about \$5,500.—
Gov. Nye was on the ground a short time afterwards, and by his order, Mr. Martineau, the contractor, with the workmen in charge of the blasting, was arrested.

The Postmaster General has signed a contract with the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company for the conveyance of the mails to California, with the privilege of delivering them and the passengers to the Panama line at or near Acapulco, or at Venetia bay.

If delivered at Venetia the compensation is to be \$250,000, and if at Acapulco \$280,000 per annum. The contract is for one year, commencing with October 1st, so that this and the one from New York for Aspinwall shall expire at the same time. The terms are—no service, no pay. This line, with the late arrangement for the mails from New York to New Orleans in three days and ten hours, will shorten the trip from New York to San Francisco eight or ten days. The great routes, Columbia and Kentucky railroads arrangements to New Orleans, confer on the latter extraordinary advantages.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"In regard to the disturbances in New Orleans, we have the testimony of a respectable gentleman who was nominated for an office there, who says in a published card that the whole thing was instigated by the Democracy, and that their object was to regain possession of the municipal power and office of the city. Murders there had been undoubtedly, in New Orleans—assaults—robberies. But no violence was used, in proportion to population, than has been the case in other cities. New Orleans is two or three times as large a city as Washington—and yet, we doubt not, the criminal records will show that there have been double as many murders and robberies in this latter city controlled as it is by Democrats, as in the former."

The Illinois Administration-Democratic Convention recently held, passed resolutions reaffirming the principle of non-intervention in the Territories; opposing the concentration of power in the hands of the central government; deprecating slavery agitation; condemning Senator Douglas, and characterizing his course in opposition to the administration as overweening conceit; denouncing the principles of the republican party as tending to a dissolution of the Union, and denouncing the late outrages by the British cruisers on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere.

Arrangements have been made to hold a convention of delegates from the different United States, in Philadelphia during the next month. Delegates are expected from all parts of the Union, and from Cuba, Chihuahua and Sonora. It is probable that over one hundred delegates will be represented in the convention. One of the objects of holding a convention is to consolidate the order, and institute a Grand Lodge for the United States, with jurisdiction over the lodges in Cuba and Mexico.

The Blue Ridge Republican says:—"We regret to announce that young Hedgman, whose leg was so badly fractured, last week, died on Tuesday night last, from lockjaw, occasioned by the fracture. Every attention was paid him by the physicians, his fellow students, and the family of Mr. Lightfoot, Principal of the Institute. He was from Stafford county. His remains were taken to Maryland, yesterday, on the cars, to be interred by the side of his mother, at his earnest request."

The agitation of the African Slave Trade, is continued in South Carolina, though it threatens even there to become a "sectional issue"—tending to division of the State. "Up country" and "low country" parties seem divided upon this question, and we find in the "Mercury" correspondent, "Walewski," intimations of a willingness "to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard" in defense of "convictions matured by reason and reflection."

The advice by the Kangaroo announce the death of John O'Connell, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, the Irish "Liberator," which took place near Dublin, on the 24th ult., in consequence of a severe attack of bronchitis, contracted by sitting on a damp seat in his garden. The deceased was for many years prominently known as a member of the British Parliament, and of the repeal party in Ireland, of which his father was the chief. A few years ago he retired from political life, and abandoned the repeal agitation as impossible and impetuous.

The Union says, that the new Hall of the House of Representatives, with its boasted system of ventilation, was on Wednesday evening, a perfect bake oven, although there was a fine breeze, and every door was left open.—The heated system of lighting did not reduce the temperature, and it became necessary to turn down the gas until it was almost dark, in order to make the hall endurable.—Indeed it was almost as hot as a certain ice room, constructed by the officer in charge near the furnaces!

Messrs. Hopkins and Florence, in a report on the Willett's Point case, say that "Congress owes it to the country and the character of the nation, at once to apply the corrective, by refusing any committee of investigation, unless there be a specific, tangible charge, and a responsible accused. Otherwise, Congress will but lend its high authority to the perpetration of injustice and wrong; calumny will have unrestricted scope, and no man's reputation will be safe."

From the catalogue of the University of Virginia, for the session of 1857-'58, we learn that the total number of students in attendance during the present session is put down in the Catalogue at 633, from the following States: Virginia 351, Alabama 45, South Carolina 41, Mississippi 40, Louisiana 38, Georgia 29, Kentucky 18, North Carolina 13, Maryland 11, Tennessee 9, District of Columbia 9, Missouri 5, Florida 5, Texas 4, Arkansas 3, California 2, Pennsylvania 2, New York 2, Ohio 3, Peru 2, Delaware 1.

The damages done to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad by the recent freshets have been repaired, and that road is now in excellent condition. By this road, persons traveling West can reach St. Louis in fourteen hours from Cincinnati, and enjoy the pleasure of traversing the great prairies, which, at this season of the year, are clad in their richest garb and redolent of the most delightful fragrance.

The convention of musical Germans now being held in Pittsburgh, is attended by two hundred singers and thousands of guests, from all quarters of the country. The National theatre was crowded to excess on Tuesday night, to hear the grand concert.—The performance, it is said, was a complete success.

Baylies, the kidnapper, was tried in the Circuit Court, at Petersburg, on the 10th, before Judge Nash, and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment—eight on each indictment. He was defended by able counsel. Simpkins is to be tried next.

Affairs at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The city has resumed a general appearance of quietness, the only movements calling for special remark being the continued arrest of members of the late vigilance committee, on warrants issued by the authorities. Since my last dispatch, there have been over a dozen arrests, and more are expected before the close of the day. Major J. K. Duncan, one of the geters up of the independent movement, an energetic supporter of the vigilante, has been sued, and the cotton bales used for the street barricades have been attached for damages done to the court buildings while occupied by the vigilantes. Recorder Samuelson, ever, has been named agent to act in the case, and he grounds that his feelings are in support of the vigilantes.

Pittsburgh Stock.

The other day it leaked out that three thousand muskets had been forwarded from New York to help Viduair engineer through his Sierra Madre Republic; next we had (Gen. Sam. Houston's declaration in the Senate that, if Congress would not endorse his scheme of a Mexican Protectorate, he would take a trip "over the border" on his own responsibility; and now we hear of "private telegrams" from New Orleans, telling of a steamer getting ready at Mobile for Sam Houston, to venture to Texas in proportion to population, than has been the case in other cities. New Orleans is two or three times as large a city as Washington—and yet, we doubt not, the criminal records will show that there have been double as many murders and robberies in this latter city controlled as it is by Democrats, as in the former."

Union in Benevolence.

At the late Inauguration Dinner of the Long Island College Hospital, sentiments were proposed and speeches offered by representatives of the clergy of us, we believe, all the Christian Churches. Rev. Dr. Vinton, Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Milburn, Rev. Mr. Briggs, and others, met upon the common platform of practical benevolence. Mr. Milburn, in his speech, "expressed his gratification at the liberal spirit of the enterprise—where a Catholic Archbishop is followed by a New England Puritan—where all sects and parties unite in a good cause in carrying out the example of Him who cleansed the leper, gave a tongue of vivid eloquence to the dumb, and light and sunshine to the blind." The occasion was a happy and refreshing one, and shows that there is at least one platform, on which all of mercy to the suffering, on which all the followers of Him who "went about doing good," may unite.

Forgery.

A man named John H. Poland, residing at Frostburg, Md., a short time since started a small store. He shies need to replenish his store, but how to get the wherewithal to do it was the question. He went to Baltimore, and failing to procure goods upon his own paper, he forged the name of Thomas Wright, esq., a respected and wealthy citizen of Frostburg, to a note for three hundred dollars. Carrying this to Messrs. Young and Carson, who were assured that Mr. Wright was good for any amount, they sold Poland goods to the value thereof. The forgery was discovered a day or two since, and Poland being wind of it, suddenly left for parts unknown.—*Cumberland Telegraph.*

Mr. Rarey, the Horse Tamer.

This now famous gentleman has been giving public exhibitions and lectures in London and Manchester, in exposition of his art of horse-taming, and in the former place exhibited his powers upon the seabra.—
The report of this exhibition in the Daily News, and the report of the lectures at Manchester, and the report of the lectures at this city.—
The two reports say that he explained and illustrated his process, neither of them gives the least explanation of what the process is.

Late Foreign News.

Achmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pacha, and heir apparent to the Pashalik of Egypt, was killed by an accident on the railway steam ferry.

In London, the ground has been selected for Mr. Spurgeon's new church.

The Lithuanian was opened for exhibition on the 24th ult. The vessel is now said to be in full trim.

The Court Circular says that another addition to the royal family may be anticipated.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans took place at Westbury, Surrey, on the 22d of May, her remains being deposited in the same vault with those of Louis Philippe.—The ceremony was attended by Prince Albert, and by a large concourse of foreign ambassadors and French notables, including MM. Guizot and Thiers. She was buried with the ceremonies of the Lutheran church.

The Paris conference has held a second meeting when a resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the conference was to settle the question of the principles of international law, by a French war steamer named Arctique.

The Duke de Almeida was spoken of as likely to succeed Gen. Cossut in the governorship of Cuba.

The Montenegro boundary question was to be settled by a special commission at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa.

The London Times correspondent writes despondingly of the Indian war prospects.—The revolt has deeper root than was imagined.

The dates from Hong Kong are that April 12th. Advice says that diplomatic relations have taken an unfavorable turn. It was understood that the replies received by the foreign ambassadors to the communication sent to the Emperor purposes to discuss the questions at Canton. This was not acceded to, however, and the plenipotentiaries, including the American minister, had decided to proceed at once to Peking. All was quiet at Canton.

Our Nicaraguan Relations.

We are satisfied that the steamer of the 5th inst. carried to the American Minister in Nicaragua, Gen. M. B. Lamar, dispatches to be communicated to the Government to which he is accredited, embracing a virtual declaration of the determination of this Government to enforce, in future, what it regards as being its rights and those of American citizens, on the Nicaraguan isthmus.—
Thus we have every reason to believe that the demand has been made on Martinez for the prompt return to Washington of the Case-Fillmore treaty ratified not long since by the Nicaraguan Constituent Assembly, accompanied by an intimation that it is the determination of the Government of the United States to maintain at all hazards and under all circumstances, the rights, both public and private, (so far as the latter affect American public interests,) which Nicaragua has herself recognized through the Case-Fillmore treaty, and to refuse to entertain any European interference to affect our relations with Nicaragua, as embodied in the document on which we are commenting—a protest in which it is distinctly declared, in effect, that the Monroe doctrine will be carried out to the letter in vindication of our national rights as endangered by the late intrigues of Monsieur Bollo. That is; that Martinez, Monsieur Bollo's wishes to the contrary notwithstanding, must promptly carry out the decision of the Nicaraguan Constituent Assembly with reference to the treaty, or prepare to have it enforced by the exercise of the naval power of the United States.—*Wash. Star.*

Remarkable Escape of Two Prisoners.

On Sunday night, Sailor Dan and another notorious fellow named James Dolan, made their escape from the New York State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoners above named were confined in different cells, though both engaged in the same kind of manual labor, and it is supposed that they had concerted their plan of escape. Their cells adjoined each other, and their first work seems to have been to pry or cut a hole through the wall, in order that they might act in concert. Having in this manner got together, they next proceeded to rig up a large jack screw, which by some means or other they had contrived to carry piecemeal to their respective cells, where it was secreted under their bedding. They had also taken up scraps of hemp from time to time, and had contrived to rope over one window and fifty feet in length.

A number of strips of wood were laid across each other on the cell floor, and a platform or staging thus erected, on top of which the jack screw was raised and secured. The rascals now set to work in good earnest, and by means of the screw succeeded in raising a portion of the roof near one of the ventilators. The roof was now raised, and the two crawled out of the cell, and one being securely fastened to a stanchion, the other was thrown to the ground on the outside of the wall. The rope appeared to have been made with great care, and was very strong. The rogues soon lowered themselves to the ground and bade adieu to their prison home.

Government Expenditures.

The Washington correspondent of the Southside Democrat writes as follows:—"The Fillmore administration left a legacy of extravagance upon the Government which has developed itself in terrible proportions during the past few years."

Inasmuch as the Fillmore Administration, "carried on the Government with about fifty millions a year—while the Pierce administration ran up to seventy five or eighty millions, and the Buchanan Administration bids fair to go even beyond that," we do not see clearly how the said Fillmore administration "left a legacy of extravagance." It seems to us that it rather left a legacy of economy. The truth is, the D. M. party are so much accustomed to charging every misfortune to the opposition, they do it now out of mere force of habit. The idea of charging the expenditures of the Government now to the "extravagance" of the Fillmore Administration, if intended as a joke, is a very good one—a very good one indeed.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Marriage Service.

Sir John Bowring, the British Ambassador to China, who, by the way, wrote "Watchman, tell us of the night," as well as many other charming things, of church and psalmody, is said to be a thoroughly earnest, but very opinionated man. On one occasion he was animadverting upon the "wickedness," as he expressed it, of the marriage service, as prescribed by the Church of England. "Look at it," said he—"with this ring I thee wed—that's sorcery; with my body I thee worship—that's idolatry; and with all my goods I thee endow—that's a lie."

Situation as Teacher Wanted.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who was educated at one of the best Colleges in the country, desirous to locate in some pleasant neighborhood, and open a good school. No objection to go to any of the Southern States. The most unquestionable reference given as to character and capacity. Please address—
JAS. K. WORCESTER.

ANY ONE wishing to purchase one of the most beautiful and desirable FARMS on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about 35 miles from Alexandria, will do well make to immediate application to—
R. B. WILLIAMSON.

Warrenton, sep 10—cott

The Capitol at Washington.

After all the prodigious expenditure upon the Capitol in Washington, the People's Palace is an architectural monstrosity. If we would appreciate its utter destitution of artistic effort, we have only to view it in contrast with the airy grace of the Postal Department and the imposing grandeur of the Patent Office. This latter edifice is especially worthy of admiration. The severe simplicity of the Doric order, in combination with variety of outline, impresses the beholder with a sense of beauty and power which he derives from few, if any, of the painted structures in Europe. But the Capitol is not without attaining the effect of sublimity, and ornamentation at the expense of good taste. Its want of harmonious proportion would be ludicrous if not for the waste of so much money and the neglect of so fine an opportunity, did not monopolize the bosom of the spectator.

The Dome, for instance, instead of rising naturally and symmetrically from the body of the building, will be upon so extravagant a scale as to suggest the idea of an intolerable burden rather than a graceful symbol of aspiration and self-supporting energy.

In position, the internal arrangements and decorations of the Capitol at Washington are objectionable to a still more severe criticism.—Here was ample scope for the display of taste and invention; but again the architect has produced an abortion. For example, contemplate the Hall of Representatives—could anything be more absurd? The ceiling is pitched so low as to oppress people under it with a perpetual menace of suffocation.—The distribution of light, too, is such as to aggravate this effect of heaviness, without contributing anything to gravity of expression.

Above all, the embellishment of the Hall is in a style which would never have been tolerated in the most degenerate ages? For its parallel we know not to what epoch of artistic development to refer. It is precisely of the sort which one finds among nations who, in the decay of their powers, have no other resource but to compensate sterility of genius by extravagance of effort, and to make up for want of originality by ostentatious display.

In a recent debate on the appropriation for the Capitol, Mr. Garrett, described the Hall of Representatives very well, when he stigmatized it as "a splendid failure—a vault from which the light of heaven is excluded, and of which the adornments are ginger bread and tinsel." The criticism of other members was equally sweeping and slashing.—*Rich. South.*

Resources of Virginia.

CUMBERLAND—Gold in the Eastern part of the county. One company is extensively and profitably engaged in mining for it. Several companies engaged in surface-washing in the same vicinity. Copper is found in small quantities in the Eastern part of the county. Southwest of the Courthouse—limestone runs from N. E. and S. West through the county—red sandstone, suitable for building, and slate for roofing, abundant—iron ore in parts of the county abundant—a coarse granite abundant, and is used in abutments for bridges and culverts on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

FAIRFAX.—The beautiful red freestone, used in the construction of the "Sanssouci," is found in abundance, convenient to the Potomac and Orange, and Alexandria Railroad. It is a gray-green color, and of the same rock and used in its construction.

FAULCON.—Gold is found in considerable quantity—we companies mining it—copper said to be plenty, and a company incorporated to work it—sulphate of barytes worked in the Northeastern part of the county—limestone plenty—sandstone and granite abundant. The most extensive slate quarries to be found in the State exist here. Bituminous coal, lately discovered, and supposed to be abundant—sulphate of iron.

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Persons who are

Persons who are of making presents to public servants might have received an instructive lesson on Saturday, at Beecker's auction rooms. A carriage of elaborate workmanship, and harness to match, was offered for sale, and one of its great attractions was that it had belonged to ex-President Fillmore. It had been presented to him shortly after he came into the Presidency, by some of his New York friends, and on leaving for Europe, after having got a nomination for the Presidency, he had the carriage to a lady, and put the money into a service of plate which cost less to keep, and at all times could be convertible into cash. The lady having derived all the comfort from the carriage which she could afford to indulge herself with, determined to sell, as Mr. Fillmore had before her, and accordingly sent it to Mr. Beecker. The carriage was sold to Mr. Joyce for \$300, and a glimpse we had of the carriage, we incline to think very little was allowed by the buyer on account of the odor of nationality which hung around it.—Had it never been used by any but the common sort of people, it would have scarcely brought less. It is but fair to Mr. Fillmore, however, to say that there was no reason to suppose that it would have brought any more if it had never belonged to him.—*Evening Post.*

MORE NEW BOOKS.—A New Latin Dictionary.

A New Latin Dictionary, on the basis of the Latin-German Lexicon of Dr. F. Ingelsberg, by G. R. Crooks, D. D., and A. Schen, A. M., Professors of Languages in the University of California. Published by the University of California Press, 1858. Price, \$1.00.

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Wood and Coal for Locomotives.

The practical utility and economy of coal as a substitute for wood, on locomotives, has been repeatedly demonstrated, as we have shown on numerous occasions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has, notwithstanding its entire length runs through luxur